

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

## INFORMATION REPORT

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China

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1. When Soviet citizens arrive in either Manchuria or North Korea, they report to the Soviet consulate and surrender their passports. In place of these each person receives a certificate of employment (Udostovereniye Lichnosti po Nekot Raboty) from the organization by which he is employed. These documents differ in appearance and in content: those for Soviet citizens from the USSR have red covers, those for former Russian emigres become Soviet citizens have grey covers, and those for locally born Soviets have black covers. Possession of the employment certificate permits any Soviet citizen to travel unhindered within his country of residence. When traveling abroad, however, as between China and North Korea, the Soviet citizen reclaims his passport from the consulate and deposits it again with the consulate at his destination.
2. Soviet citizens in Harbin and Tientsin had to receive permission from the local Soviet consulate and register at the consulate in order to leave the area. In addition they are required to obtain a clearance slip from the Soviet Citizens Association.\* In order to obtain this clearance slip, Soviets wishing to leave the area must first obtain a note from the consulate for delivery to the Soviet Citizens Association. The Soviet Citizens Association, in turn, checks on the financial indebtedness of these persons, and requires them to secure two guarantors each before issuing them clearance slips. With these clearance slips, Soviet citizens may apply to the Chinese police for visas. The Chinese police do not require them to supply guarantors. It takes from two weeks to four months to obtain Chinese visas, and travelers must leave on the day they receive their visas.\*\* It is easier to obtain the necessary papers to leave Tientsin than Harbin.
3. During train journeys, the tickets and Chinese visas are checked but not Soviet passports. Upon arrival at their destinations, Soviet citizens must register at the local consulates.
4. Some of the Soviet officials in Harbin connected with travel controls are as follows:

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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- a. Ivan Petrovich Zyukin, is ostensibly the chief of the Passport Division of the Soviet Consulate in Harbin. It is suspected that he is actually engaged in secret intelligence work as a representative of the MVD or NGB because he confines his work to unusual cases of people leaving the city, changing citizenship, etc. It is also rumored that the chief of police, CHUANG, reports to him. CHUANG is said to have come from Moscow, and knows Russian, but does not speak it in public. Zyukin is scheduled for transfer to Tientsin by February 1951 to become vice consul.

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- b. Colonel Neskuba is said to be chief of counter-intelligence for the Chinese Changchun Railroad. As cover, he is chief of Sovetskportfilm, and maintains offices in the same building with it. His employees include: Lev Robertovich Goldstein, Knorozh, and Lev Chernykh.

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5. As of late 1950, no Russian emigres were being repatriated to the USSR.

\* Comment. The Soviet Citizens Association in Harbin also controls the issuance of travel passes to Russian emigres.

\*\* Comment. This may possibly mean within 3 days rather than on the same day.

\*\*\* Comment. This is possibly Colonel Nagolen, chief of the Judicial Section of the Soviet Railroad Administration in Harbin during 1947.

Comment. Major Gurgan Kristaforovich Nagolen was in charge of the legal section of the Changchun Railway in February 1948

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